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#### THE "LEGAL BUREAU"

If the "legal bureau" established by the Democratic central committee at its recent meeting in Albuquerque lives up to the purposes for which it was ostensibly created it will merit the hearty approval of all good citizens of New Mexico.

If the ten thousand dollars with which the gentlemen forming this "bureau" are said to have been entrusted is expended fearlessly and impartially in the relentless prosecution of all persons found to have been guilty of illegal practices in the late election, regardless of who those persons are or for whose benefit the frauds committed were perpetrated, service of inestimable value will have been performed to the people of the entire state.

For there can be no difference of opinion between good men on the proposition that fraud is fraud, no matter who commits it, or who receives the benefit of it; that there is no legal or moral difference between a Republican fraud and a Democratic fraud, and that every fraud in an election is a menace to free government and threatens the very existence of the republic.

The work of the "legal bureau" would have been far more impressive if the gentlemen composing it, instead of going immediately to Santa Fe for the purpose of opening headquarters and watching the returns come in, had remained a while in Albuquerque and investigated the methods by which the large majorities returned in Bernalillo county for the ticket on which some of their members were candidates were secured. Such an investigation would not only have given the bureau plenty of employment for an indefinite time, but would have strengthened the confidence of the general public in the sincerity of the men who created and the men who composed it, and would have been a long step forward in the cause of election reform in New Mexico.

However, there is still ample opportunity for the "legal bureau" to prove that it means business, and that it was created for an honest purpose, and there is no desire on the part of the Herald to interpose any obstacle to the fullest and most efficient discharge of its duties. The best few weeks will fully demonstrate just how much of sincerity there is in the conception, birth and existence of the "legal bureau." We shall soon know whether it is inspired by the laudable purpose of stamping out election frauds in New Mexico or has merely stolen the lives of Heaven to serve the devil in.

#### A NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

It is doubtful if there is a state or city in the United States today that has not a board of health, the purpose of which is to prevent the spread of disease and safeguard the public health. These boards are taken as a matter of course and are regarded as an absolute necessity in every enlightened community. The man who would advocate abolishing them would be regarded as little less than a freak.

What reasonable objection can there be, then, to establishing a national board of health, organized for similar purposes and having a vastly wider scope and power for good than those whose activities are necessarily limited to the state or the town? But whether reasonable or not, many such objections have been made, and the efforts to have the federal government establish such a board has met with the most stubborn resistance. On this subject the Journal of the American Medical Association in its last issue says:

A national department of health would be charged with the work of studying the cause and methods of preventing diseases. It would have nothing to do with the treatment of individual patients or with the practice of individual physicians. Those who object to the Owen bill on such grounds are incapable of distinguishing between the scientific study of disease in the abstract and the care of the patient suffering from the disease. The first is an important public duty. The second is a matter of personal choice. The vague and awful charges of "establishing a state school of medicine," "medical tyranny," "perpetration of a medical trust," "interference with personal liberty," etc., are made either through ignorance or through a desire to mislead the public as to the real purpose of such a measure.

Let it be repeated again: Congress has no power to pass any law interfering with the practice of medicine

in the states. Neither congress nor any state legislature has any right to compel any sane adult to take any form of treatment against his will. The Owen bill does not create a single new bureau or division. It simply collects, in a single department, certain existing bureaus and divisions having functions bearing on public health. It authorizes the establishment of laboratories and the employment of scientific experts to study disease as Koch studied tuberculosis, as Carroll and Lasear and Agramonte studied yellow fever, as Stiles and Ashford studied hookworm, as Rickert studied mountain fever, as Flexner is studying cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Have any of these men interfered with personal liberty? Has not the victory over yellow fever, as the result of the work of the army medical officers, released the entire south from the fear of epidemics, the tyranny of the shotgun quarantine, the periodic suspension of business and the loss of millions of dollars each year? Has not the discovery of the hookworm and the possibility of removing this infection and its results given new hope to the south of the solution of its labor problem and of its industrial development?

Has George, in the Canal Zone, trodden on the rights of anyone? Yet America is building the canal, where France failed, because applied scientific knowledge is guarding the workman from disease and keeping him alive to do his work. It is about time that the American public understood that the stock objections to advanced sanitary regulations are based on ignorance and misconception of both the law and the facts. A national department of health, like our state boards of health, would be for the study and prevention of disease and the advancement of public health and not for the treatment of individual patients, or for the regulation of the practice of medicine.

#### HAYS OFF TO VIRGINIA.

The state of Virginia is to be congratulated on the example that it has set the country in the handling of the Heattie case.

About four months have elapsed since the commission of the crime with which Heattie was charged. In spite of the wealth and social position of the family of the accused man, and in spite of the most ingenious efforts of able and astute lawyers, the case was brought to trial without the least unnecessary delay. Heattie was given a full and fair hearing before a learned judge and an impartial jury, and was duly and expeditiously convicted and sentenced to the extreme penalty of the law. With equal dispatch the court of last resort denied his appeal for a new trial and the date for the execution has been set for a time less than two weeks distant.

Notwithstanding the promptness with which every move in the trial has been made, no one who has followed the progress of the case can doubt that the condemned man was given a fair, deliberate and impartial hearing, or that his conviction was fully warranted if not demanded by the evidence. It was simply a case of adequate legal machinery moving smoothly in every groove and cog, unhampered by any consideration of sensationalism or awkward sentimentality.

Governor Mann is no less to be congratulated for the firmness of his stand in declining to interfere with the action of the courts. The reason assigned by him for refusing to commute the sentence to life imprisonment must appeal strongly to all who believe in maintaining the majesty and dignity of the law, while the promptness with which his decision was rendered shows a disposition not to trifle with the due and orderly course of justice which is in every way commendable.

Whether or not the death penalty is justifiable in this enlightened twentieth century may well be considered a debatable question—but that is beside the mark. The sole consideration is, does the law mean what it says, or is it merely intended to punish the humble while leaving innumerable loopholes of escape for the rich and powerful?

In proclaiming that the law means exactly what it says, Virginia has set an example which most of the other states of the Union could follow with great profit.

#### THE GARBAGE STRIKE.

The strike of the garbage cart drivers in New York City is one of the most remarkable labor disputes of recent years.

No unusual feature is presented in the causes leading up to the strike, which seem to consist merely of the demand for better pay and fewer hours—a demand which is as old as the existence of labor organizations—but in the effect which it is likely to have on the people of one of the greatest cities in the world the strike is, so far as we are aware, without a parallel.

It may well be imagined that a city of several million population will produce "some garbage," and that even under the most favorable circumstances the removal of this vast amount of filth with sufficient

promptness to prevent its becoming a menace to the public health is no small undertaking. Any serious interference with the performance of this vitally important work is sure to breed disease in such a densely crowded population and to threaten the gravest of epidemics. Fortunately, the city authorities of New York seem so far to have been able to grapple successfully with the problem and to have averted the most serious consequences of the interruption of the removal of the garbage.

One thing is certain—a garbage-men's strike can not last long. Public opinion will necessarily assert itself in no uncertain tones in a matter so closely affecting the interests of the myriads of individuals in such a city, and a swift if not a satisfactory settlement of the strike is inevitable.

It is rather difficult to keep up with the intricacies of the tobacco trust litigation, but so long as they don't mix too much alfalfa with "the makings" the average citizen will not be heard to register any very violent kick.

We are fully prepared to believe that the twenty quarts of booze destroyed in Old Albuquerque yesterday was of very inferior quality. Otherwise it would never have survived election day with the courtesies in charge of the forces of "good government."

Aviator Rodgers may possibly have observed that on terra firma also, when the air is raised to a sufficient high temperature it induces the same "somni-pathetic condition" which was his undoing in the upper regions of the ether.

If Governor Harmon could have observed the methods by which Bernalillo county was carried for his party in the recent election he would have had no cause to complain that there is too little business in politics.

From the speed with which the "legal bureau" beat it away from Bernalillo county, it is evident that it was not looking for quick action on that \$19,000.

We advise Congressman Underwood to take extra precautions to protect his bonnet from the blighting frost of a Tammany endorsement.

The more we think of it the harder it is for us to understand how anybody who has ever heard of New Mexico can get their consent to live anywhere else.

It is to be hoped that the teachers who went to Santa Fe will enjoy their vacation as much as the kids that they turned loose.

After mature deliberation we are still firmly of the opinion that it will not hurt the town a bit to hurry up with the paving of the streets.

Let us all hope that the piece of furniture recently set up in the Democratic household will not prove to be an "illegal bureau."

There seems a strong probability that far parties will go out of fashion as a form of social diversion in Kansas.

Woodrow Wilson is evidently determined to avail himself of whatever advantage can be had from being a cheerful loser.

The Turco-Italian war furnishes an excellent opportunity for the world to find out just how much the aeroplane is worth in warfare.

In the light of subsequent events, the dinner engagement which Henry Clay Heattie made during his trial seems a trifle premature.

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#### WHEN THE EARTH STANDS STILL.

A discovery of tremendous import to the human race has just been disclosed by Prof. Louis A. Bauer of the Carnegie Institution, Washington.

The world is slowing down in its daily rotation and the days are getting longer. Magnetic storms are putting a magnetic brake on the earth, and if they continue to constrict this brake, at the rate measured for the past ten years, in just 2,320 years this good old earth will no longer be turning like one of Mathewson's curved balls, but will settle down, with one side in perpetual sunshine, blasted by withering heat, and the other side in endless darkness and cold, corresponding to the extreme frigidity of interstellar space.

Observe, it is not claimed that the earth positively will come to a standstill in this year 5221 A. D., but simply that it is being subjected to a brake that may stop it by that time. Probably more scientists would agree that magnetic storms will be less violent in the future, and that other forces will intervene, and that the stopping of the earth will be postponed a great many years beyond the date mentioned.

But all scientists will acquiesce in the statement that the earth is slowing down and sooner or later will come to a stop.

When the earth stops turning the side toward the sun will become overheated, and water will dry up and blistering deserts will cover the surface. Near the edge of the sunlit side there will be a temperate zone, where the sun will always be one hour high or thereabouts, remaining at the same height above the horizon year in and year out. Every hour will be like a clock in the morning of a summer day. To this delightful region the world's population will flock.

A little removed from the hot area will be the twilight zone, also quite habitable, with the sun unsetting at the horizon.

Though life in the torrid or hot zone will be insupportable, as a rule, set on the outer edges, where the sun is but two or three hours high, people may live in a temperature of 100 to 140 degrees in the shade, with no cooling contrivance.

On the dark, cold side of the earth all the water will be frozen solid—even mercury will freeze in that awful chill. It will be impossible for human beings to penetrate more than three or four hundred miles into the dark and frigid zone, which will be far more inaccessible than are now the polar wastes.

During the period when the earth's days are lengthening perceptibly great social changes must come about due to the difference in hours. When the days get to be forty hours long it will surely be necessary to arrange for a period of rest and sleep in the middle of the day. Think of a long day in which it gets light only at 10 o'clock and we rise and go to work at 12, at 15 o'clock we are allowed a recess and a lunch. At 20 o'clock we stop and dine and take a nap. At 22 we go to work again; recess at 24, with more lunch. At 26 we quit—and this is the rush hour for street cars. At 29 o'clock we are home for our night dinner; at 32 we go to the theater. At 35 o'clock the people begin to go to bed and by 38 or 40 o'clock the last night prowler should be tucked in his little couch.

As the days lengthen until they exceed a week's duration all sorts of complications will ensue and the days, weeks and months will become hopelessly mixed. Scientists agree that the lunar month will lengthen and the day lengthen, though the day will increase more rapidly. According to Prof. Ernest W. Brown of Haverford college, who has given special attention to this subject, there will come a time when the month and the day will both be of the same duration of about 1,300 hours, or 55 of our present days.

As the earth's days get longer and longer the time will come when a week will last a year long. Then there will be no more days and nights, no weeks and months. The earth always will have one side to the sun and the moon will have one side to the earth and the two will turn around the sun once a year as if fixed on a rigid bar. There will be no summer, autumn or winter. The weather of the several seasons can be experienced only by traveling to and fro between the hot and cold zones, for one-half will be perpetual hot, dry and parched; the other will be like the polar regions during the long arctic night.

It is clear that property values in more than half the planet will be wiped out. Cities and farms throughout the dark half of the globe will be buried under perpetual glaciers. Corresponding values will rise enormously on the inhabited strip that lies just on the cool edge of the hot hemisphere. No one knows, at present, how to calculate at this time what part of the earth will be included in this habitable strip or how any more than they can predict which half of the world will be hot and which cold. All that science can forecast is that men will migrate to that rim.

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#### ARE MEN SCARCE IN ST. LOUIS?

A Woman of That City Would Woe Ishl, the Uncontaminated Savage.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Ishl, the "uncontaminated" redskin, since his capture in the wilds of Northern California, has sighed for a wife. It was announced through the press that he wanted a wife, and he received a proposal today.

A St. Louis woman, whose name is withheld by Professor Kroeber, Ishl's mentor in the ways of the white men, is Ishl's prospective bride.

"I am certain that the woman is acting in good faith," said Professor Kroeber. "He has written a purely formal letter asking for pictures and further information, and I am going to send them to her."

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## FARMERS MEET TO WATER USERS MEET DISCUSS IDEAS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

**Mesilla Valley Agricultural  
Institute Listens to Expert  
on Subjects That Are of  
Vital Interest.**

(Special Correspondence to the Herald)

Las Cruces, N. M., Nov. 15.—The Mesilla Valley Farmers' Institute will meet in Elks' hall next Saturday afternoon. Arrangements have been made for Mr. Adams of the El Paso Grain and Elevator company to be present, and deliver an address on "Small Grains." Messrs. Holmes and Nelson, soil experts, will be present and discuss many interesting points about the soils in this valley. Prof. Willard of the Agricultural college will deliver a lecture along agricultural lines.

The Mesilla valley chamber of commerce will hold a "noonday" luncheon in Elks' hall next Saturday at 12 o'clock sharp. Arrangements have been made to serve a lunch for 25 cents. Many interesting subjects will be discussed. The fair association will be organized for next year. The Mesilla valley gave a record breaking fair last year and the officers are anxious to organize early and get prepared for a "bigger than ever" for 1912.

Las Cruces citizens were greatly disappointed Wednesday morning when it was learned that Aviator Fowler would not fly here as expected. It was expected that he would arrive from El Paso about 11 o'clock. The schools had arranged to dismiss for the time and afternoon, and everyone was expecting. Later it was found that the plane could not be adjusted, so the aviator took the Rock Island route.

The Las Cruces Music club met at the home of W. J. Stevens on Tuesday night.

Over a dozen cases of typhoid fever in Las Cruces and Mesilla Park have been reported.

A large number of homeowners are here looking over the lands under the Rio Grande project with a view of locating here.

The large adobe storage building of W. M. Adair is nearing completion.

The D. V. Peacock ranch near this city has just been sold to Mr. Tuttle.

Archie Sattley, son of J. T. Sattley, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

The Mountain State Telephone company will soon erect a modern two-story building on Griggs street for their new plant. The telephone company has been granted a franchise from the city and will commence the construction of a modern telephone system at once. The present system is very small and inadequate. A large number of citizens have had orders in for telephones for months, but the present plant can not accommodate them. The company will remove all the poles and wires from the streets and string cables in the alleys. Instead of the old ring system the electric system will be used. Long distance connects Las Cruces with all the outside world.

#### FAIR COEDS SOLVE THE PROBLEM

Two Dozen Young Women of Northwestern Sell Tags on Campus Until Needed 300 Busters Are Secured.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14.—Tags have been used for many purposes, and the scheme of selling them applied to many things, but it remained for the girls of Northwestern University to settle the matter by volunteering to sell tags on the campus.

Yesterday the young women took positions on the lawn surrounding the school, and as the students came to their classes they sold the tags for \$2 each, giving each purchaser a receipt for his fare to the game.

The required number of tags was easily sold and the football squad is elated to know that a large section of the stands will be filled to cheer them to victory.

pass to Aspen; another via Idaho Springs, Northend pass and Sulphur Springs.

## WEALTH CAME TO HIM TOO LATE

**After Living in Poverty 81  
Years Kansas Man Couldn't  
Enthuse Over Fortune Left  
Him.**

Waterville, Kan., Nov. 15.—Old and poor, a victim of a disease which is slowly taking his life, Peter Odell learned without joy today that he is heir to one-half of the one half million dollar estate of his brother, A. H. Odell, who was found dead this morning in Los Angeles, Cal.

After having lived in poverty 81 years, the prospect of being the owner of one-quarter million dollars was terrifying to Peter Odell. When he was told today of the good fortune that had come to him, coupled with the sad news of his brother's death, he cried out:

"My God! Why could he not live to enjoy it and not leave it to me? I do not know what to do with so much money. I am afraid of it."

Peter Odell had lived here many years, earning a scant living as a fisherman and by odd jobs. He is now 81 years old and is slowly dying with an incurable disease. He had not seen his brother since 1857 and knows little of him or his affairs, although the brothers knew each other's whereabouts. A third brother, B. B. Odell, lives in New York. Peter Odell received a telegram from Los Angeles today notifying him of his brother's death.

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